FEBRUARY. 1781. THE NUMB. 2646.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1781.

WHEREAS two of the Public Lamps of the city of Philadelphia, have been ſtole from Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and many others have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the Cups and Oyl taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered.

THE WARDENS of the city hereby offer a REWARD of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, in SPECIE, or the value thereof in current money, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, or any of them, ſo that they be brought to juſtice, and convicted of the offence.

By order of the Wardens,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

February 21, 1781. †

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1780.

Reſolved, That JOHN LININGTON be, and he is hereby appointed the Officer for inſpecting, culling, and counting all Staves and Heading; and for the inſpecting and meaſuring all Boards, Plank and Timber, ſhipped from this State.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all merchants and others, that ſhip lumber for export from the ſaid State, not to lade on board any veſſel for exportation, before application be made to ſaid Officer or one of his Deputies: Therefore, for inſpecting and culling Staves and Heading, apply to *John Thomſon* or *John Huddle*, his Deputies, who will attend when called on; otherwiſe ſaid Officer will be obliged to put the law in execution againſt any ſo neglecting or offending. ‖ JOHN LININGTON.

February 26, 1781.

PARCHMENT,
MADE and SOLD, by
ROBERT WOOD,
In Fifth-ſtreet, near the New Jail, Philadelphia;
Where CONVEYANCERS, STATIONERS, STORE-KEEPERS or others, may be ſupplied in large or ſmall quantities.

N. B. Said WOOD ſells WOOL in large or ſmall quantities. †

To be SOLD,
A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Pittſgrove, Salem county, containing 2300 acres, together with a ſaw-mill and griſt-mill: The mills are almoſt new. A ſufficient ſtream of water and excellent cuſtom, and market for lumber at the mill; likewiſe plenty of cedar and pine timber of the beſt quality. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber on ſaid premiſes.

JOSEPH HEWARD.

N. B. The land, if not ſold together, will be ſold in ſmaller quantities.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
On Friday, the 6th day of April next (if clear weather) if not, the next fair day, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the ſubſcriber's houſe, at Germantown,
ALL ſorts of CABINET WORK,
ſuch as, two walnut preſſes for clothes, a walnut cheſt of drawers, three or four cheſts, two bed ſteads, three or four tables, and other wood work, together with ſundry joyner's tools, too tedious to mention.

Likewiſe to be SOLD, A Two Story Stone HOUSE, with four rooms on each floor, well finiſhed. The lot contains in front 80 feet, and in depth 48 perches, with two gardens, a cyder preſs, a barn, out-houſes, and orchard. It is extraordinary well ſituated for a ſtore, ſhop, or any other public buſineſs, being near the market-place, at Germantown.

Due attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by § CHRISTOPHER MENG.

To be HIRED,
A HEALTHY Negroe WENCH, ſuitable only for the country, and for which ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE PHIPPS, late of Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, &c. for payment, to

¶ ISRAEL WHELEN, Executor.

To be RENTED *for a term of Years,*
A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between two and three miles from the city of Philadelphia; containing near 50 acres of improved upland, and 20 acres of improved meadows: May be entered on the beginning of March. There is on the premiſes, a brick dwelling-houſe, barn, two ſtables, a well of excellent water, and a young bearing orchard. Enquire of WILLIAM BALL, in Market-ſtreet, near the printers hereof.

N. B. To be SOLD, TURNIPS and POTATOES.

From the LONDON COURANT.

To thoſe BISHOPS who have voted with Adminiſtration during the laſt Parliament.

My Lords,

ALTHOUGH you have not actually wielded the ſword of war and plunged it into the boſoms of your fellow-creatures; although you have not perſonally appeared on the field, nor tinged your white ſleeves with reeking blood; yet you have voted for thoſe *meaſures* which have ſtrewed the plains of America with many thouſand human bodies; you have been *acceſſary* to the departure of thouſands of ſouls into the aweful preſence of their God.

How inconſiſtent has your conduct been with the religion which you profeſs, and the characters you ought to ſuſtain. Inſtead of being the *promoters*, you ought to have ſtood forth the mediators between America and England; inſtead of *tacitly* or publicly bowing at the nod of the Miniſter, becauſe he is the Miniſter of State, or crouching to the will of the King, becauſe he was *born* a Prince, you ought to have been urgent for peace and the prevention of bloodſhed; and, inſtead of waving the banners of war, you ſhould have preſented the ſheathed ſword; had you ſo acted, you would have done well. Permit me, my Lords, to aſk you a ſerious queſtion. Do you think, when you lay on the bed of ſickneſs, that the Miniſter or your Sovereign can arreſt the impartial hand of death? Can they aſſiſt you at the bar where you ſtand for trial? Will your Vergers, your Prebends, your Canon, and your Deans, ſcreen you from the ſtedfaſt eye of the Judge? Can he who commanded us to love one another, and to bear with each other's failings, approve your conduct, and regard with a favourable preſence? Can he commend thoſe bloody principles which you have adopted? What was the motive that induced you to vote as you have voted? Was it for the furtherance of religion and truth, or for the pleaſure of an earthly King, who muſt appear at the ſame bar with yourſelves, and anſwer for *his* conduct without his herd of prieſts and fawning courtiers? Repent, my Lords, while you have the power of repentance. Delay may be fatal. Be ſtrenuous for peace, and prevent the further effuſion of human blood. Abſtract from your mind all thoughts of encreaſing grandeur, of the favour of Kings, and the accumulation of wealth, and act ſo that you may be tranſlated from a world of vanity to that place where you may, indeed, be Prieſts unſpotted and unblemiſhed. *One of the people.*

LONDON.

Oct. 23. A Scotch officer, lately arrived from America, hath aſſured ſome particular friends, that on the day of action near Camden, Lord Cornwallis's orders to the army were, "To take no priſoners in the field of battle, but to put all to the bayonet without diſtinction, however ſupplicating for mercy they might be found!" (which accounts for the great and diſproportionate ſlaughter made among the American troops) but, after the action, and on the day following, his Lordſhip gave leave for receiving *alive* ſuch of the rebels as applied for quarter! *Bella*, HORRIDA *bella!* Is it poſſible that ſuch a kind of war can be approved of by a Chriſtian Prince, reigning over a free and civilized people, once as renowned for humanity, as for their valour in war? If the fact be, as thus repreſented, what would be the conſequences, if the fortune of war ſhould render that ſame noble Lord a priſoner in the hands of the American army? In the rage of revenge, following his conduct, they might honourably entomb him *alive*, with a number of the putred carcaſſes he had ſo inhumanly butchered to be his companions, during the time that Starvation was finiſhing his wretched exiſtence.—Moſt Reverend Father in God, Prelate of Canterbury, higheſt ſpiritual teacher and preacher of mercy and peace, under the bleſſed Jeſus, Lamb of God! Know thou, Right Reverend and *Chriſtian* Sir (who ſeem to be not many ſtages on this ſide that bar of juſtice, at which all mortals muſt appear) that this *human butcher* is thy nephew! and that, until now, in eſt clementia forti! had ever been conſidered as an eſtabliſhed maxim. Doth ſuch his *humanity* meet with your approbation?

On Saturday laſt THE SPIRITED MINISTER was at Windſor, and held a long conference with his Majeſty upon the grand terrace at the Caſtle.

The various falſhoods, blunders, and treacheries of Miniſtry have now grown to ſuch a bulk, that they bury one another in oblivion; and the memory of the people of this country is ſo conſtantly ſupplied with new ones, that the old are never attempted to be renewed. But whoever will give himſelf the trouble of looking back, will be aſtoniſhed at the patience and forbearance of this country. At the commencement of the diſputes with America, our gracious Sovereign, and his powerful Miniſtry, refuſed to hear or receive the petitions of our fellow ſubjects in America; they muſt be chaſtiſed. They were deprived of their charters, and their ports ſhut up. This, cried the Miniſtry, will bring them to ſubmiſſion. But they were the more violent, and reſiſted. Says Lord North, paſs but the other acts, and they will ſubmit. But they refuſed. The Congreſs offered to treat for peace. No. The Miniſtry cannot know or acknowledge ſuch men. Nothing but *unconditional ſubmiſſion.* America implores the aid of France, who ſecretly gives her every aſſiſtance. The Miniſtry know it, but declare that France gives us the moſt cordial aſſurance of her peaceable diſpoſition. France prepares a great naval armament—Miniſtry know it; but pretend it is ſtill her peaceable diſpoſition. America and France enter into treaties. Then, and not till then, Miniſtry ſend Commiſſioners over to treat with America, with Congreſs, or any body, offering the moſt favourable terms, inſtead of *unconditional ſubmiſſion.* Why? becauſe, ſaid the Miniſtry, they foreſaw a confederacy taking place between them and the Houſe of Bourbon; and yet, when charged with the fact of knowing it, they denied it. What was the language of Miniſtry even to the laſt minute, even after the conciliatory bills paſſed? That France was *too wiſe* to interfere in the quarrel. Oh! France is too poor for ſuch attempts, her finances are in diſorder; France and Spain have colonies of their own; they will not teach them a leſſon of rebellion; we can and do aſſure you, that they will give us no diſturbance; they have the moſt pacific diſpoſition. When Mr. Dean came to Paris, it was a trip of pleaſure, or a trading tour; when Dr. Franklin followed, he had retired from America in diſguſt, or ſeeking aid where he would obtain none. When the tobacco treaty was made between France and America, it was a private contract; when the treaty of alliance was entered into, and for ſome time after, Miniſters denied it, and affected to diſbelieve it, till the Count de Noailles notified it by reſcript to the Secretary of State.

Thus was the nation impoſed on by every lie, trick, and deceit, that Miniſters could invent, and drawn into a war with France; and in the juſtifying memorial of the Miniſters themſelves, they prove their own knowledge of the facts which they had belied, and abuſe the French for thoſe treacheries which they, by their own treachery, had made the people of this country believe were the effects of a pacific diſpoſition to England; but ſtill they continued to deceive and betray this country. Spain offered her mediation, which was liſtened to in hopes of cajoling her, and then peace was talked of. Spain during all the time arming and preparing for a junction with France; yet Miniſters affected to ſay it was all peace. When America ſent negociators to that Court, the Miniſtry treated them with laughter; and at laſt, finding Spain would not be amuſed any longer, they affected to abuſe that Court. They ſtill had the imprudence to ſay, Spain would not break with us, yet they well knew ſhe was arming every where, and had got a powerful naval force; and Spain finding the incapacity and inactivity of the Britiſh cabinet, ſhe declared herſelf. At this time Spain would not have been ſo forward to declare herſelf and join France, but our navy was in the moſt diſtracted ſtate, owing to Lord Sandwich and Sir Hugh Palliſer; for our fleet was in harbour long after the French were out, and had Miniſtry ſent out a fleet to block up the French in Breſt, the French and Spaniſh fleet could not have joined, and Spain would not have declared herſelf. Such was the ignorance of Miniſtry, that they did not know of the junction for ten days or a fortnight after it happened. So groſs and palpable a negligence Lord Sandwich and Miniſtry thought they would not be charged with again; and Sir Charles Hardy is ſent out to block up Breſt. He ſtaid there a long time, and Miniſtry ſaid the French fleet were ſtill in Breſt. At length he returned. Why? Becauſe the French fleet had joined the Spaniſh. So ignorant were Miniſters of the combined fleets, that they ſent a whole fleet and convoy of 60 ſail to be captured by them. Theſe are but a few of the abominable blunders, untruths, treacheries and miſconducts, that they are chargeable with; and yet this country forbears her reſentments, and the Miniſters are rewarded with their places in government, and the confidence and eſteem of their Sovereign?

Oct. 25. This day TWENTY YEARS his Majeſty, God bleſs him! mounted the throne, in full poſſeſſion of the hearts of his people, and with an applauſe and confidence unparalleled in the hiſtory of mankind. England was then at her higheſt pitch of glory; bleſt with unbounded ſtrength, wealth, power and dominion; united in her councils, courted in her alliances, and formidable to her enemies; ſhe wanted nothing but the bleſſing of a native Prince, to harmonize her happineſs, and compleat her glory. Every Engliſh boſom glowed with honeſt pride to ſee an Engliſhman at the head of this free ſtate, whoſe intereſts were apparently inſeparable from the general welfare. But alas! this fond deluſion was of ſhort duration; every flattering proſpect vaniſhed with the moment. No ſooner did that ſcourge of England, the Earl of Bute, appear high in favour of the Sovereign and his mother, than every ſnake and ſcorpion of the North crawled from his lurking hole, to baſk in the unwholeſome rays of this malignant meteor, to blight our power, and to poiſon all our happineſs. A moſt inglorious peace with the natural enemies of the country firſt marked the *weakneſs*, as a moſt unjuſt and unnatural war with our brethren and fellow-citizens in America firſt aſcertained the *wickedneſs* of our public councils. To detail the unfortunate gradations by which we have paſſed from our former greatneſs, and from wealth and power have deſcended to beggary and contempt, would be too painful to a good mind, and too grateful to thoſe malignant fiends whoſe baleful influence has wrought our ruin. The fact is flagrant, and the mor-

tifying change is so severely felt by the whole nation, that it is only necessary to appeal to individuals for the melancholy proof of our calamities.

Our superiority at sea is at an end. When we attempt to negosiate, we truckle; we go to market on terms of disgrace and bad bargain for auxiliaries; and America, our best inheritage, is lost to us for ever. The spirit of our people is subdued by corruption, aided by despair and force. The King is absolute, without an absolute controul; and England is in a state of unconscious slavery. Her foreign dominion lost; her rights invaded or disregarded; her sovereign, unmindful of his own interest and real honour, sacrificing to little unworthy attachments and base principles; a situation which only fools would envy, and hypocrites would court. With such education, such sentiments, and such a conduct, there is no rational hope of reformation.

It is no contradiction to be frivolous and wicked. As for the King, this is the day of his accession; "*may* HE *live for ever*;" but may the villains who have undermined his crown, who have abused his nature and perverted his disposition, who have hurried him to injustice and oppression, who have turned his royal mind from innocent pursuits to deeds of wickedness and infamy, be the only sufferers by the deep transgression; and, *Felix fauſtumque ſit*, may LORD BUTE's departure from political life prove a favourable omen of what we should wish to believe, a restoration of sense, justice and greatness to the country.

MEMORIAL presented to the STATES GENERAL, by Sir JOSEPH YORKE, on Friday, 10th November, 1780.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my master, has, through the whole course of his reign, shewed the most sincere desire for preserving the union, which has subsisted upwards of an age, between his Crown and the Republic. This union is founded on the durable basis of a reciprocal interest; and as it has greatly contributed to the welfare of both nations, the natural enemy of both the one and the other is using his utmost policy to destroy it; and for some time past his endeavours have been but too successful, being supported by a faction that aims at domineering over the Republic, and which is at all times ready to sacrifice the general interest to their own private views.

The King has beheld with equal regret and surprise, the small effect which his repeated claims for the stipulated succours, and the representations of his Ambassador, on the daily violation of the solemn engagements, have produced.

His Majesty's moderation has induced him to attribute this conduct of your High Mightinesses, to the intrigues of a prevailing faction, and he would still persuade himself, that your justice and discernment will determine you to fulfil your engagements towards him, and to prove by your whole conduct, that you are resolved vigorously to adhere to the system formed by the wisdom of your ancestors, which is the only one that can secure the safety and glory of the Republic.

The answer which your High Mightinesses return to this declaration, which the undersigned makes by the express order of his Court, will be considered as the touchstone of your intentions and sentiments respecting the King.

For a long time past the King has had innumerable indications of the dangerous designs of an unruly cabal; but *the Papers of Mr. Laurens*, who stiles himself President of the pretended Congress, *furnishes the discovery of a plot unexampled in all the annals of the Republic.* It appears by these papers, that the Gentlemen of Amsterdam have been engaged in *clandestine correspondence with the American Rebels, from the month of August, 1778, and that instructions and full powers have been given by them for the conclusion of a treaty of indisputable amity with those Rebels,* who are the subjects of a Sovereign to whom the Republic is united by the closest engagements. The authors of this plot do not even attempt to deny it, but on the contrary vainly endeavour to justify their conduct.

In these circumstances, his Majesty, relying on the equity of your High Mightinesses, demands *a formal disavowal* of such irregular conduct, which is no less contrary to your most sacred engagements, than to the fundamental laws of the Constitution of Batavia. *The King demands equally a prompt satisfaction, proportionate to the offence, and an exemplary punishment on the Pensioner Van Berkel, and his accomplices, as disturbers of the public peace, and violators of the Law of Nations.*

His Majesty persuades himself that the answer of your High Mightinesses will be speedy and satisfactory in all respects; but should the contrary happen; ---------- *If your High Mightinesses should refuse so just a demand, or endeavour to elude it by silence, which will be regarded as a refusal, then the King cannot but consider the Republic as approving of these outrages which they refuse to disavow, and to punish; and after such conduct his Majesty will find himself under the necessity of taking those measures which the preservation of his own dignity, and the essential interests of his people demand.*

Letter from the Hague, November 5.

On the 20th of October his Highness the Stadholder gave the following notice to the States of Holland and West-Friesland.

"*Noble and Great Mightinesses!*

"Sir Joseph Yorke, his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, having delivered to me a few days ago, in the name of the King his master, the papers hereto annexed, which were found among those of Mr. Laurens, formerly President of the Congress, now a state prisoner at London; I thought it my duty to lay them before your Noble and Great Mightinesses, that you might take such resolutions on the subject as to your enlightened wisdom should appear necessary. I cannot however refrain from certifying that I never had any knowledge of any consultations being held, much less of an authority being given, for commencing a treaty with the colonies of North-America."

His Highness having been thanked for the communication which he had made, as well as for the continual proofs of his paternal solicitude and vigilance for the interests of the state, and having afterwards taken it into their consideration, that the papers in question appeared to relate to a certain private correspondence and secret negociation, which had taken place between a Commissary from the Congress of North-America and the merchants of the city of Amsterdam, authorized by the order and instructions of a minister of the same city, touching the formation of a treaty of commerce between the Republic and the North-American colonies, the sovereignty and independence of which have never been acknowledged by this State; that their High Mightinesses have never deliberated in any manner for the purpose of drawing on such a negociation, much less has any authority or qualification of that kind been granted to any person whatever; It has been decided, "That copies of the abovementioned pieces should be sent to the Burgomasters and Magistrates of the city of Amsterdam, that they might communicate their advice upon this subject to their Noble and Great Mightinesses as soon as possible,

In consequence of this intimation, the Burgomasters and Regents of Amsterdam delivered, on the 24th ult. their answer to the following purport;

"That what had passed between their eldest pensionary, and the merchants alluded to, on the one part, and the Americans on the other, was done by their unanimous direction: But that such an overture, for a treaty of commerce, was built only on eventual circumstances, and to take place solely in case the independency of America should be acknowledged by the British Government, and that such a step had been taken only to prevent the town of Amsterdam being foreclosed from trading with the said Colonies, by some exclusive treaty. That they think themselves authorised in having done what, in justice to their interest and welfare, it was their duty to do. They conclude by saying, that they expect their Noble and High Mightinesses will lose no time in publishing to the world that they are perfectly satisfied with the above declaration: A matter on which the said Burgomasters and Regents beg leave to insist the more strongly, as several disagreeable reports have reached them concerning this affair, and conclusions drawn from it which a member of a free State should by no means be liable to, it being their unanimous determination to oppose the influence of such rumours, in an efficacious manner, and by every ways and means in their power, consonant with the strictest propriety."

Nov. 18. It is reported, that Major Cockrane, in his dispatches to Lord George Germaine, brings the following description of Sir Henry Clinton's next intended expedition, in the prosecution of the American war. That it was his intention immediately to make up the Chesapeak; that he proposed to embark three British and three Hessian regiments, with strict orders to push as far up James river as the ships could possibly go, and to complete the total reduction of North-Carolina, before any other measure can be adopted.

The advices from Brest mention, that the ships of M. Treville's squadron are as compleatly manned, equipped, stored, and in as good condition for long foreign service as any squadron that has sailed from port for fifty years past; and also that 1500 extra seamen are on board for the service of De Terney's squadron.

It it said, that in the course of next term, a bill will be preferred against Lord George Gordon, before the Grand Jury of the Hundred of Offulston; and if a bill is found, he will be tried in the Court of King's Bench, which will be most probably in the next Hillary Term.

BOSTON, *February* 15.

In the severe snow storm on Saturday last, the brig Drake, Captain Newman, from Martinico, ran ashore at Plumb-Island, near Newbury, and was stranded. His cargo 'tis said will be saved.—We learn that a Martinico paper was brought in this vessel, which contained an account, that Count d'Estaing, with the combined fleets, fell in with Commodore Hood, with 16 sail of the line and 100 transports, with troops, provisions, &c. bound to St. Lucia---that after a short engagement the Count made capture of 6 sail of the line, and 95 transports; the Commodore, with the remaining part of the fleet, made off, and arrived safe at their destined port---We hope in our next to give our readers a particular account of so important a blow given to the haughty power of Britain.---Capt. Newman had but 11 days passage.

Yesterday arrived a light bark, captured by the Amsterdam, Capt. M'Gee. She was from New-York, bound to White-Haven.

Extract of a letter from St. Pieres, Martinique, January 18, 1781.

"The British made a very serious attack on St. Vincents about 3 weeks ago; Admiral Rodney, with 14 sail of the line, covered their landing 3000 troops, and having made an assault upon the garrison, were defeated, and obliged to retreat on board their fleet; they lost, as 'tis said, 700 killed, and upwards of 500 wounded; the garrison consisted of about 700, besides militia.

"We have accounts from St. Lucia that Commodore Hood has arrived there with 4 sail of the line and several transports, being part of a fleet of ten sail of the line and 100 transports, with troops, &c. and having fallen in with the Count d'Estaing, were all taken except those arrived at St. Lucia. They have now 18 sail of the line there, under the command of Admiral Rodney. The French have 5 sail of the line to windward, which are at Port-Royal.

"We have intelligence from St. Eustatia, that the Dutch have declared the States independent; the French believe it here, and a day or two ago a French frigate was sent down with dispatches from the Commander here, to the Governor of Statia.

"The Ship Columbia, Capt. Newell, has taken a rich prize, and both arrived at Guadaloupe; the prize is said to be worth 30,000 sterling."

SALEM, *February* 13.

Friday last arrived here the privateer ship Pilgrim, Capt. Robinson, from a cruize, in which he has captured nine valuable prizes, two of which were sent into France; they were brigs from the West-Indies bound to London; their cargoes consisted of sugar, cocoa, cotton, oil, &c. the other seven were ordered for this port, three of which have arrived; their cargoes consist of a large quantity of provisions, dry goods, cordage, &c.

One of the above prizes was a large copper-bottom ship (safe arrived) mounting 22 guns, 8 eighteen's, the rest nine's and six's, and 84 men. Capt. Robinson engaged the aforesaid ship upwards of 3 glasses before she struck; she had five men killed on board, one of which was the Captain, and 18 wounded. The Pilgrim had only one killed, and two wounded.

CHATHAM, *February* 21.

Further advices by the packet and other vessels arrived at New-York from Europe, viz. That Mr. Searle, a member of Congress, is now at Amsterdam, negotiating with the States of Holland.—That —— Trumbull, Esq; brother to Governor Trumbull, was apprended on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Court of France, by furnishing them with correct charts and plans of all the coasts and garrisons.—That the ship Anna Maria, from Baltimore for Nantz, is lost and all the crew perished.—That ninety thousand seamen and marines are intended for the service of the current year.---That the Earl of Pomfret was committed by the house of Lords for writing sundry letters and challenging the Duke of Grafton. His Lordship was afterwards enlarged, on making a concession to the House of Peers.—That an order was issued from the war office for a muster of 7000 men to be sent to America; 3000 to be detached from the regiments now in England, and the remainder from those in Ireland.—That the Duke of Northumberland was very ill, and his recovery doubtful, which prevented Earl Percy's embarking for America.—That a Bill of Indictment was found by the grand jury against Lord George Gordon, on the 11th of November.—That his Majesty had ordered one thousand guineas out of the royal privy purse, and three hundred pounds a year during life, to be settled on Mrs. Andre, mother of the late amiable Major Andre. And after her death, to devolve upon the three sisters of that unfortunate victim to the service of his country, and this expression of his Majesty's sensibility to the survivor of them.---That the Parliament was adjourned to the 23d day of January.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene to Congress, dated January 31, 1781.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Lee, announcing the partial success of an enterprize against George-Town, which does honour to his corps."

Legion camp, on Sampit river, Jan. 25, 1771.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to advise you of the compleat surprize of the post at George-Town, this morning, by the infantry of the legion; Captain Carnes, who conducted this enterprize, has claim to great merit, for the address exhibited on the occasion; the officers and soldiers under him distinguished themselves by their gallantry and firmness. My force was inadequate to the assault of the enemy's inclosed works, nor was the possession equivalent to the certain loss to be expected from such a measure; I therefore determined to pursue my principal object, by means more certain and less destructive to my troops.

"The blunders of the guides prevented a full correspondence in the movements of the cavalry and infantry, by which mistakes we were, in some degree, baffled in the important consequences which the prowess of the infantry gave a right to expect.

"Many were killed, few were taken; among the former is Major Irvin; among the latter Lieut. Col. Campbell, commander of the garrison.

"Disposed on all occasions to alleviate misfortunes, I have indulged Col. Campbell and the captured officers with their paroles.

"The legion has suffered very little on this expedition, one killed, two wounded, and two horses disabled, make up our whole loss.

"I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. Com. Partizan Legion."

Hon. Major General Greene.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secry.

There will be CHARITY SERMONS preached on Sunday next, in the forenoon, at Christ-Church, and in the afternoon at St. Peter's Church.—The donations of those persons that cannot attend Divine Service, will be received by the Church-wardens, Mr. BACHE or Mr. CHALONER.

THE Members of the St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are requested to attend their Quarterly Meeting this evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-House.

Feb. 28, 1781. WILLIAM HALL. *Secretary.*

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY honest NEGROE Woman, and Child about two years old, remarkably forward. She is sold on account of the Child. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entituled, "An Act to raise the Supplies for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine," and other Acts of Assembly, &c. requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to put to Sale (after due Notice given, by way of Advertisement, in the Townships and County where such Lands lie, and in the public News-papers for three Months) all such Tracts of Land and real Estates, where the Owners have neglected to discharge the Taxes on the same:

THEREFORE we the Subscribers, Commissioners for the County of BUCKS, in pursuance of the said Acts, do give this public Notice to all Owners of such Lands, or other real Estates, that if they, or some Person or Persons in their Behalf, do not appear and discharge the Taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the Costs and Charges, within three Months from the Date hereof, they will be sold, or such a Part as will be sufficient to pay the several Taxes and Costs, agreeable to Law.

JOHN WILKINSON,
JOS. THOMAS,
SAMUEL SMITH.

Feb. 20, 1781.

	TINICUM Township.			
John Reed's Land, 1400 Acres,	First State Tax,	£	30	0 0
	Continental,		60	0 0
	Second State Tax,		51	16 0
	Third Ditto,		46	17 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		187	18 0
	County Ditto,		8	5 0
	BENSALEM Township.			
Joseph Galloway's late Estate, 1800 Acres,	Second State Tax,		894	12 0
Thomas Townsend, 40 Acres,	Ditto,		17	2 0
James Thornton, 150 Acres,	Ditto,		70	7 0
Edward Duffield, 50 Acres,	Ditto,		21	6 0
	HILLTOWN Township.			
--- Nicholson's Land, 500 Acres,	Second State Tax,		170	0 0
	Third Ditto,		141	2 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		564	8 0
	County Do.		28	5 0
	SOUTHAMPTON Township.			
Samuel Biles, 240 Acres,	Second State Tax,		93	12 0
Walter Willet, 173 Acres,	Second Ditto,		62	6 0
	SPRINGFIELD Township.			
Widow Greenleaf, 150 Acres,	Second State Tax,		83	4 0
	Third Ditto,		72	0 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		288	0 0
	County Ditto.		14	5 0
	RICHLAND Township.			
Jos. Galloway's late Land, 500 Acres,	Sec. State Tax,		117	0 0
	ROCKHILL Township.			
Andrew Reed's, 30 Acres,	Third State Tax,		4	13 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		18	12 0
	County Ditto,		0	5 0
----- Maybury's, 600 Acres,	Third State Tax,		140	0 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		560	0 0
	County Ditto,		64	16 0
	NOCKAMIXON Township.			
Simon Deal, 100 Acres,	Third State Tax,		20	2 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		80	8 0
	County Ditto,		1	0 0
Henry Freid, 90 Acres,	Third State Tax,		14	9 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		57	16 0
	County Ditto,		1	10 0
James Thatcher, 50 Acres,	Third State Tax,		6	17 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		27	8 0
Widow Williams, 5 Acres,	Third State Tax,		4	17 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		19	8 0
	County Ditto,		1	10 0
	MILLFORD Township.			
Samuel Nixon, 150 Acres,	Second State Tax,		26	8 0
	Third State Ditto,		48	15 0
	Eight Monthly Do.		195	0 0
	County Ditto,		8	10 0

Intelligence from the Southward.

BY authentic advices we learn, That General Morgan collected near one hundred priſoners, by parties ſent out for the purpoſe, after the account he gave in his letter to General Greene, dated the nineteenth of January laſt. That upon receiving the news of Tarleton's defeat, Lord Cornwallis marched with his army in purſuit of the light infantry and the priſoners. As ſoon as Gen. Greene was informed of the movements of Lord Cornwallis, he put the army in motion on Pedee, and, leaving it under the command of General Huger, ſet out to join the light infantry, in order to collect the militia and embarraſs the enemy, until he could effect a junction of his forces. General Morgan, after the defeat of Tarleton, had very judiciouſly made forced marches up into the country, and happily croſſed the Catawba the evening before a great rain, which ſwelled the river to ſuch a degree as prevented the enemy from croſſing for ſeveral days, during which time the priſoners were got over the Yadkin, and on their march for Dan-river, which they likewiſe paſſed, and on the 14th of this month had reached Bedford Court-houſe, in the State of Virginia.

General Greene, on the latter end of January, arrived at the light infantry camp at Sherard's-ford, on the Catawba. The enemy were a little lower down the river at M'Cowan's-ford, and the river was ſtill ſo high that they could not croſs. They had deſtroyed their waggons, and equipped themſelves compleatly as light infantry. Their force conſiſted of between 2500 and 3000 troops, including near 300 dragoons, and their mounted infantry. On the firſt of February they croſſed at M'Cowan's-ford, Gen. Davidſon, with a party of militia, was poſted there in order to oppoſe their croſſing, but he falling by the firſt diſcharge, the enemy made good their landing, and the militia retreated. A place of rendezvous was appointed for the militia to collect at, who were poſted at the different fords up and down the river. Part of them halted about ſeven miles ſhort of the place of rendezvous, and were overtaken by Tarleton and diſperſed. Gen. Greene waited that night at the place appointed, but finding the militia did not collect, the light infantry next morning continued their march to Saliſbury, and croſſed the Yadkin. Before they had got over all the baggage and ſtores, the enemy approached, and there was a pretty ſmart ſkirmiſh between a party of our riflemen and the advance of the enemy near the ford. The boats being ſecured, and the river continuing high from the late rains, the enemy were for ſome time ſtopped in their purſuit. Heavy rains, deep creeks and bad roads, as well as delays for want of proviſions and other cauſes, prevented our forming a junction as ſoon as was expected. General Greene therefore, fearing that the river might fall ſo as to be fordable, ordered the army to file off to Guilford Court-Houſe, where part of them arrived on the evening of the 8th, and the reſt were expected to be in on the 9th. The enemy, finding they could not paſs at the Trading Ford, near Saliſbury, marched up the ſouth ſide of the Yadkin, and on the night of the 7th croſſed at the Shallow-Ford, and had on the 9th advanced towards Salem, one of the Moravian towns, within 25 or 30 miles of Guilford Court-Houſe.

Theſe rapid movements having prevented the junction of the militia, General Greene ordered the ſtores and heavy baggage to be removed to Prince Edward Court-houſe, in the State of Virginia; and having formed a light army, compoſed of the cavalry of the 1ſt and 3d regiments, and Lieut. Col. Lee's legion, a detatchment of light infantry under Colonel Howard, and ſome few Virginia riflemen, making in the whole 700, ordered them with the militia to harraſs the enemy in their advance, and check their progreſs, while he with the reſt of the army croſſed the Roanoke. In the mean while, General Sumpter was ordered to collect the militia in the upper part of South-Carolina, and Gen. Pickens had orders to take the command of the men in arms in the rear of the enemy. Such was the ſituation of the two armies at the date of the laſt diſpatches, which was the 10th of this month.

The following extracts contain the lateſt advices of what was paſſing in other parts of the Southern States:

Extract of a letter from General Marian to General Greene, dated Santee, January 31, 1781.

"On the 29th inſtant I ſent over the Santee river two parties of horſe, conſiſting of 30 each, one under the command of Major Poſtil, the other under Capt. Poſtil. The firſt to burn the enemy's ſtores at Thompſon's; the other to burn thoſe at Watboo-bridge. The Captain has effected his orders with great ſpirit and good conduct. At Watboo there were 15 hogſheads of rum, a quantity of pork, flour, rice, ſalt and turpentine. He marched from there to Keithfield, near Monks-Corner, attacked a Britiſh guard, killed two, wounded three, took and brought off two Surgeons, one Quarter-maſter, one Waggon-maſter, ſeven waggons, one Steward, and twenty-five non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the 7th, 23d, 33d, 63d and 71ſt regiments. He had not one man injured. He burned at Keithfield 14 waggons loaded with ſoldiers cloathing and baggage, 20 hogſheads of rum, and retired with his priſoners."

Extract of a letter from General Marian to General Greene, dated Black-River, February 2, 1781.

"Major Poſtil, who was ordered to Col. Thompſon's, found no ſtores there. All had been carried away ſome few days before. But on his return he heard of a great quantity of rum, ſugar, ſalt, flour, pork, ſoldiers cloathing and baggage, at Marringault's Ferry. The guard had gone after Captain Poſtil, and left only four men in a redoubt of wood, which the Major took, and entirely deſtroyed all the ſtores and redoubt, without receiving any loſs or hurt."

Extract of a letter from Major General Greene, dated at Sherard's Ford, on Catawba River, Jan. 31, 1781.

"I have received intelligence that 400 troops have ſailed from Charleſtown for Wilmington, in North-Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Col. Drayton to Major General Greene, dated Feb. 2, 1781.

"On Monday evening, the 12th ult. the enemy's fleet appeared off. On Tueſday part got in; and the Thurſday following the whole of them reached the firſt flatts. The inhabitants of Wilmington then held a conſultation on the propriety of meeting their foes with a flag, and concluded on it. In conſequence they inſiſted on Col. Young, who commanded the militia, to withdraw the few he had (not more than 50) and leave the town to make their own terms. This he did, and on Saturday a flag was ſent, with an offer to ſurrender as priſoners of war until exchanged. This the Britiſh anſwered, by taking poſſeſſion of the town with two gallies and about 200 infantry on Monday, the 9th, at 12 o'clock."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Thomas Jefferſon, Governor of Virginia, dated Richmond, Feb. 17, 1781.

"Our propoſition to the Cherokee Chiefs to viſit Congreſs, for the purpoſe of preventing or delaying a rupture with that nation, was too late. The ſtorm had gathered to a head when Major Martin got back. It was determined therefore to carry the war into their country, rather than wait it in ours; and I have it in my power to inform you that, thus diſagreeably circumſtanced, the iſſue has been ſucceſsful. I incloſe the particulars as reported to me."

Colonel Campbell's report of the expedition againſt the Cherokees, dated Waſhington County, Jan. 15, 1781.

SIR,

THE militia of this and the two Weſtern North-Carolina Counties have been fortunate enough to fruſtrate the deſigns of the Cherokees. On my reaching the frontier, I found the Indians meant to annoy us by ſmall parties, and carry off horſes. To reſiſt them effectually, the apparently beſt meaſure was to transfer the war without delay into their own borders. To raiſe a force ſufficient, and provide them with proviſions and other neceſſaries, ſeemed to be a work of time that would be accompanied with uncommon difficulties, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Our ſituation was critical, and nothing but an extraordinary effort could ſave us and diſappoint the views of the enemy. All the miſeries of 1776 came freſh in remembrance, and to avoid a like ſcene men flew to their arms, and went to the field. The Wattago men, under Lieut. Col. Seveir, firſt marched, to the amount of about 300; the militia of this, with that of Sullivan, made 400 more. The place of rendezvous was to be on this ſide the French river. Col. Seveir with his men got on the path before the others, and by means of ſome diſcoveries made by his ſcouts, he was induced to croſs the river, in purſuit of a party of Indians that were coming towards our ſettlements. On the 16th of December he fell in with the party, ſince found to conſiſt of 70 Indians, moſtly from the town of Chote, killed 13 and took all their baggage, &c. in which were ſome of Clinton's proclamations, and other documents expreſſive of their hoſtile deſigns againſt us.

After this action the Wattago corps thought proper to retreat to an iſland in the river. The 22d I croſſed the French river, and found the Wattago men in great want of proviſions. We gave them a ſupply from our ſmall ſtock, and the next day made a forced march towards the Tenaſſe. The ſucceſs of the enterprize ſeemed to reſt on our ſafely reaching the further bank of that river, as we had information that the Indians had obſtructed the common fording places, and had a force ready there to oppoſe our croſſing. The morning of the 24th I made a feint towards the Iſland town, and with the main body paſſed the river at Timothee. We were now diſcovered; the Indians we ſaw ſeemed to be flying in conſternation. Here I divided my force, ſending a part to attack the towns below, and with the other I proceeded towards their principal town Chote. Juſt as I paſſed a defile above Toque, I obſerved the Indians in force ſtretching along the hills below Chote, with an apparent deſign to attack our van, then within their view; but the main body too ſoon came in ſight for me to ſucceed in decoying them off the hills, ſo they quietly let us paſs on in order, without firing a gun, except a few ſcattering ſhot at our rear at a great diſtance from the cliffs. We ſoon were in poſſeſſion of their beloved town, in which we found a welcome ſupply of proviſions. The 25th Major Martin went with a detachment to diſcover the route the enemy were flying off by. He ſurpriſed a party of Indians, took one ſcalp, and 17 horſes loaded with cloathing, ſkins and houſhold furniture. He diſcovered that moſt of the fugitives were making towards Telico and the Hiwaſſee. The ſame day Captain Crabtree, of the Virginia regiment, was detached with 60 men to burn the town of Chilhowee. He ſucceeded in ſetting fire to that part of it which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river: Although he was attacked by a ſuperior force, he made good his retreat.

The 26th, Major Tipton, of the Carolina corps, was detached with 150 mounted infantry, with orders to croſs the river, diſlodge the enemy on that ſide, and deſtroy the town of Telaſſee. At the ſame time Major Gilbert Chriſtian, with 150 foot, were to patrole the hills on the ſouth ſide of Chilhowee, and burn the remaining part of that town. This party did their duty well, killed three Indians and took nine priſoners. The officer of the horſe, by an unmilitary behaviour, failed in croſſing the river. This trip took two days. In the mean time the famous Indian woman Nancy Ward came to camp. She gave us various intelligence, and made an overture in behalf of ſome of the Chiefs for peace; to which I then evaded giving an explicit anſwer, as I wiſhed firſt to viſit the vindictive part of the nation, moſtly ſettled at Hiwaſſee and Chiſtowee, and to diſtreſs the whole as much as poſſible by deſtroying their habitations and proviſions. The 28th we ſet fire to Chote, Sietego and Little Tuſkeego, and moved our whole force to a town on Telico river, called Kai-a-tee, where I intended a poſt, to ſecure a retreat and to lay up proviſions in. This evening Major Martin, on returning from a patrole, attacked a party of Indians, killed two, and drove ſeveral into the river. The ſame evening, in another ſhirmiſh, we loſt Capt. James Elliot, a gallant young officer, being the firſt and only man the enemy had power to hurt on the expedition; the Indians loſt three men on the occaſion.

The 29th I ſet out for Hiwaſſee, diſtant about 40 miles, leaving at Kai-a-tee, under Major Chriſtian, a garriſon of 150 men. The 30th we arrived at the Hiwaſſee, and found the town of the ſame name abandoned. In patroling the environs we took a ſenſible young warrior, who informed us that a body of Indians, with M'Donald, the Britiſh Agent, and ſome tories, were at Chiſtowee, 12 miles diſtant, waiting to receive us. I had reaſon to believe the enemy had viewed us from the hills above Hiwaſſee; for which reaſon I ordered our camp to be laid off, fires kindled, and other ſhews made, as if we intended to ſtay all night. At dark we ſet out with about 300 men (the Wattago men refuſing to go farther) croſſed the river at an unexpected ford, and that night got near the town. Early in the morning of the 31ſt, we found that the enemy had fled in haſte the evening before, leaving behind them, as they had done at the other towns, almoſt all their corn and other proviſions, together with many of their utenſils for agriculture, and all their heavy houſhold furniture, with part of their ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs. Theſe towns I expected would have been contended for with obſtinacy, as moſt of the Chickamogga people had removed hither after their viſitation in 1779. Our troops becoming impatient, and no other object of importance being in view, it was reſolved to return homewards. Major Martin, with a detachment, was ordered to paſs by Sattoga, and the other towns on Telico river. In his route he took four priſoners, from whom he learnt that ſeveral of the Chiefs had met a few days before, to conſult on means of procuring peace. As I found the enemy were humbled, I took the liberty to ſend the Chiefs a meſſage, of which I ſend your Excellency a copy.

Our whole loſs on this expedition was, one man killed by the Indians, and two wounded by accident. It would have been very pleaſing to the troops to have met with the whole force of the nation at once on equal ground, but ſo great was the panic that ſeized them after ſeeing us in order over the Tenaſſee, that they never ventured themſelves in ſight of the army but on rocky cliffs, or other ground inacceſſible to our mounted infantry. By the return of the officers of different detachments, we killed 29 men, and took 17 priſoners, moſtly women and children; the number of wounded is uncertain. Beſides theſe we brought in the family of Nancy Ward, whom for their good offices we do not conſider as priſoners. The whole are in Major Martin's care at the Great Iſland, until the ſenſe of government is known how they are to be diſpoſed of. We have deſtroyed the towns of Chote, Seitego, Tuſkeego, Chilhowe, Toque, Micliqua, Kai-a-tee, Sattoga, Telico, Hiwaſſee and Chiſtowee, all principal towns, beſides ſome ſmall ones, and ſeveral ſcattering ſettlements, in which were upwards of 1000 houſes, and not leſs than 50,000 buſhels of corn, and large quantities of other kinds of proviſions, all of which, after taking ſufficient ſubſiſtance for the army whilſt in the country and on its return, were committed to the flames, or otherwiſe deſtroyed. No place in the Over-Hill country remained unviſited, except the ſmall town of Telaſſee, a ſcattering ſettlement in the neighbourhood of Chickamogga, and the town of Calogee, ſituated on the ſources of the Mobile. We found in Okanaſtota's baggage, which he left behind in his fright, various manuſcripts, copies of treaties, commiſſions, letters, and other archives of the nation, ſome of which ſhew the double game that people have been carrying on during the preſent war. There ſeemed to be not a man of honour among the Chiefs, except him of Kai a-tee, whom I would willingly have diſcriminated, had it been in my power. Never did a people ſo happily ſituated act more fooliſhly, in loſing their livings and their country at a time an advantageous neutrality was held out to them; but ſuch are the conſequences of Britiſh ſeduction. The enemy in my abſence did ſome miſchief in Powell's Valley and on the Kentucky path, near Cumberland Gap, beſides three children that they ſcalped on Holſtein; one of the perpetrators of which we killed on our return, and retook a number of horſes. The Botetourt and Montgomery militia were too ſlow in their movements to do any ſervice.

Your Excellency will pleaſe to excuſe the length of this narration. I thought it my duty to give a circumſtantial detail of facts, as the undertaking had ſomething ſingular in it, and may lead to important conſequences.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and very humble Servant,

ARTHUR CAMPBELL.

Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq;

MESSAGE *to the* INDIAN CHIEFS.

Chiefs and Warriors,

WE came into your country to fight your young men; we have killed not a few of them, and deſtroyed your towns. You know you began the war, by liſtening to the bad councils of the King of England, and the falſhoods told you by his agents. We are now ſatisfied with what is done, as it may convince your nation that we can diſtreſs them much at any time they are ſo fooliſh as to engage in a war againſt us.

If you deſire peace, as we have underſtood you do,---we, out of pity to your women and children, are diſpoſed to treat with you on that ſubject, and take you into friendſhip once more. We therefore ſend this by one of your young men, who is our priſoner, to tell you if you are alſo diſpoſed to make peace, ſix of your Head men muſt come to our Agent Major Martin, at the Great-Iſland, within two moons. They will have a ſafe paſsport, if they will notify their approach by a runner with a flag, ſo as to give him time to meet them with a guard on Halſtein's river, at the boundary line. The wives and children of thoſe men of your nation that proteſted againſt the war, if they are willing to take refuge at the Great-Iſland until peace is reſtored, we will give them a ſupply of proviſions to keep them alive.

Warriors liſten attentively,

If we receive no anſwer to this meſſage until the time already mentioned expires, we ſhall then conclude you intend to continue to be our enemies, which will compel us to ſend another ſtrong force into your country, who will come prepared to ſtay a long time, and take poſſeſſion thereof as conquered by us, without making any reſtitution to you for your lands.

Signed at Kai-a-tee the fourth day of January, 1781, by

ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Col.
JOHN SEVEIR, Lieut. Col.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Agent and Major of Militia.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

C. THOMSON, Secretary.

Captain John Young, of the Saratoga ſloop of war, on the 9th of January laſt, fell in with a large ſhip, from St. Auguſtine bound for Liverpool, carrying 20 guns and 52 men, which he took, after a ſmart engagement, the enemy having 14 men killed and wounded: She was loaded with turpentine, indigo, deer-ſkins, ſtaves and hides. And on the 16th he fell in with the brigantine Douglaſs, belonging to Glaſgow, bound from Madeira to Charleſtown, South-Carolina, with 195 pipes, 140 hogſheads and 140 quarter-caſks of Madeira wine, and 19 boxes of ſtarch.---------He was going with the ſhip for Cape-Francois, and the brig arrived ſafe in this port on Friday laſt.

*** *The* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *meet at the Univerſity on Friday evening next, when the* ANNIVERSARY ORATION *will be delivered. The Members are requeſted to meet at 6 o'clock preciſely.*

§ The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY meet at their Library-room this Evening, at ſeven o'clock preciſely.

To be LETT by the Subſcriber,

A BRICK HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, next to where he dwells; alſo a TAN-YARD. He likewiſe has a Horſe and Sulkey for ſale. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

LONDON.

Nov. 9. Yesterday being the first day of the term, Lord George Gordon presented a petition to the Court of King's-Bench, stating the long confinement he had suffered, and that two sessions of goal delivery had been past and nothing done; he prayed that his trial might be ordered to come on this term, or that he might be discharged. By the regular practice, the time is expired for his being kept in custody in every other place but Westminster, there having been but one term past since the commitment; so that at the end of the term he is entitled, upon motion, to be discharged.

The public may guess at the complexion of the present Parliament by Mr. Rigby's speech against Sir Fletcher Norton, and the conduct of ministry on Tuesday. Says Mr. Rigby, "*We* are come to chuse a Speaker, for reasons best known to *ourselves*; some of which *we* may "chuse to declare, and some of which *we* may not." Again---"The same thing that recommends him (Sir "Fletcher) to them (the Members in Opposition) is no "recommendation of him to *us*." From whence we are to learn, that *we*, the Ministry, are come to chuse a Speaker, not you the Commons, for reasons best known to *us*, the Ministry, without asking your leave gentlemen; and *we*, the Ministry, will have a man that will follow the orders of the Treasury Bench, and reduce gentlemen in Opposition to such order as *we* think proper; and as Mr. Cornewall is more fit for that purpose, Sir Fletcher may take a seat somewhere else. Where is the independent spirit of a British House of Commons, to hear and bear with so much arrogance and insolence?

Nov. 10. That which was and ought to be the great barrier of the constitution of this country, viz. the House of Commons, is now become our greatest grievance. For when an infamous corrupt Ministry can with confidence securely corrupt, either by undue influence or money, the rotten and venal boroughs to obtain a majority in Parliament, that majority is called the representative body of the whole nation, and what the bids them vote, is called the *sense of the nation*. Can the nation at large seriously believe, that the late elections will afford the throne an opportunity of receiving the most certain information of the disposition and wishes of the people? What a farce of state it is to say, information can be afforded from boroughs, where there are stones that tell for votes, and those are to speak the disposition and wishes of the people. Again, a sett of venal corporations, whose daily bread depends on the breath of the Crown, and who are absolutely the servants of it; will they tell the wishes of the people? When all of them collectively don't amount to a thousand, can they speak the wishes of ten millions? Alas! this devoted country has lost all shame, public virtue, honour, and spirit.

The language of ministry during the last Parliament was, that though the kingdom was in a most deplorable and critical situation, yet they were not responsible, but in their separate and distinct departments, for any misconduct; that there was no minister—that the King was his own minister—and they were but as his menial servants, doing as he approved and directed in cabinet. If this be still the case, it is high time the people addressed his Majesty to appoint a Minister who will be responsible. If that is refused, then the nation will be satisfied who ought to be responsible. If the court maxim, that the King can do no wrong, is allowed, yet it cannot be construed to give him an intuitive knowledge of doing right. All that he gains by it is, a negative qualification, which will not enable any King of England to be a minister. It is manifest, from the result of observations on the conduct and language of the ministry, that there is somebody in secret who prepares the matters for cabinet, and that being chewed and put into the mouth of the ostensible Minister by the *great mechanic*, all our operations are retarded, but never well digested. That master wire, that moves the puppets either to sleep or awaken at command, must be drawn on the stage at last, as a small sacrifice to the manes of departed national honour, dominion, glory, and welfare, which has been secretly murdered.

It must give "more than ordinary satisfaction" to an injured public, to see our gracious Sovereign meet, with so much cordiality, a Parliament to his mind. What can give a Prince so much pleasure as being surrounded by those, whom he has placed and pensioned, and who will never ungratefully *fly in his face;* but eating of the *bread of his people*, echo their thanks to him for bestowing it so judiciously? What other wishes can such men have, but to continue to enjoy such places and pensions? To the disposition and wishes of these men, a Prince must be ungracious not to "be always inclined to pay the utmost attention and regard."

As our gracious Sovereign has at last found out, that the undisguised object of the confederacy of all Europe is to destroy the commerce, and give a fatal blow to the power of Great-Britain, would it not have been a measure of wisdom to have discharged from his service those men, who have, by their evil councils and operations, produced that confederacy; and would it not be a prudent step to call to his aid other servants, whose hands and heads have not occasioned it, that by a change of men and measures, this country may hope to avert that *fatal blow*? But wisdom and prudence will come too late for the people, when the only wisdom and prudence of the present men is to save their places and their heads as long as they can; and rather than give way, they will, like Sampson, pull down the whole fabrick, though they perish in the ruins.

The accounts given in the papers of the humane treatment of the Spaniards to the crews and passengers of the captured East and West Indiamen, have not been at all exaggerated. A gentleman who was in the number, and is just returned, says, that the behaviour of the enemy was not only liberal, but romantic, for that they would not touch a single package belonging to any person, which was not in the bill of lading; so that, private adventures of considerable value, parcels for their friends, &c. as well as their own baggage, escaped even a search. When they came into the bay of Cadiz, they were desired to bring all those things upon deck, lest the King's custom-house officers should put the royal seal upon them, together with the goods in the hold; in Cadiz they were most hospitably treated, and were not allowed to pay their reckoning, or be at any expence, at the coffee-houses, and hotels, where they lived; and the ladies, who for want of accommodation were lodged up the country, were entertained by the principal people, and had carriages and mules constantly to attend them.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered upon in April next

THE PLANTATION that ISAAC HAZLEHURST now lives upon, situated about half a mile above Mount-holley, in Northampton township, Burlington county, West Jersey; it contains about 80 acres of land, 20 of which is wood, about 20 acres of meadow, and the rest kind land, most of it much inclined to grass, and may be turned into mowing ground; the whole is under good cedar fences, and well supplied with water. There is on the premises a handsome new frame house, two stories high, 40 feet front by 26 feet deep, and a ten foot piazza beyond the whole, four rooms down stairs, with fire places, a seven foot entry through the middle, and five rooms up stairs, with good garrets and two good cellers; the whole well finished, and is as convenient as possible, and only wants to be painted to make it compleat; there is a pump of excellent water, a carriage-house, with a corn room over it, a granary, saddle-house, poultry-house, smoak-house, barn, cow-house, with head-stalls for 12 cows, cart-house, and several other convenient buildings, all new, also a hay-house that will hold twelve tons of hay, and two stables built of cedar logs, two orchards containing about 150 trees, the greatest part of the best grafted fruit; also an exceeding good garden well laid out, and well stocked with rasberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, together with a great variety of peaches, pears, plumbs and cherries, all of the best kinds. The whole is in exceeding good order, and fit for any genteel family that wishes to retire from the city, being rendered exceedingly convenient by water carriage from thence to Mount-holly, as well as a regular stage-waggon twice a week to Cooper's ferry. It may not be amiss to add, that the ground all lies to great advantage, that the house buildings are pleasantly and well situated, and that experience has proved it remarkably healthy. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHN PURVIANCE, merchant, Philadelphia, or to ROBERT HAZLEHURST on the premises, who will give a good and sufficient title to the purchaser. 4 w.

Lately Imported, and to be Sold,

WHOLESALE, BY

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his STORE, on the west side of Third street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

Striped Dutch blankets,
Broadcloths,
Halfthicks,
Knit yarn hose,
Seven-eighths, yard and apron wide cotton checks,
Brown and white Flemish sheeting,
German Dowlass,
Irish, Laval and Holland linen,
Brittanias,
German ozenbrigs,
Dark & light ground cottons and calicoes,
Ditto chintzes,
Silk, linen & cotton handkerchiefs,
Moreens,
Camblets,
Calimancoes,
Princes Stuff,
Cambricks,
India jeans,
Muslins,
Chain and plain gauzes,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Catgut,
Table-cloths and napkins,
Cotton and thread hose,
A variety of sarsnets and persians,
Taffaties and mantuas,
Mode,
Ell-wide persians,
Striped silk and cotton,
An Assortment of Scotch, French & English threads,
Tully gartering,
Black knit breeches patterns,
Womens silk mitts,
An assortment of ribbands,
Quality binding,
Tapes and bobbins,
Needles,
Knives and razors,
Plated shoe-buckles,
Watch-chains and seals,
Sleeve-buttons,
A large assortment of books for children,
Elegant china bowls,
Writing & wrapping paper.

ALSO,

Rum by the hogshead; Loaf-sugar; Coffee; Chocolate; Green Tea; Indigo; Powder in casks; and a great variety of other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate on Chestnut-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, nearly opposite the house of John Dickinson, Esq; 20 feet front on said Chestnut-street, and about 235 feet deep, to a 40 feet street called George-street, to be laid out half way between Chestnut and Walnut-streets. Also a LOT on Germantown Main-street, containing one acre and 43 square perches, 100 feet front on said Main-street, now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. Both free from ground-rent. For terms of sale, apply to

Philad. Feb. 14, 1781. ¶ RICHARD WELLS.

Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, Feb. 16.

One Thousand Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending and securing in any jail in the United States, so as he may be brought to justice, A certain SAMUEL FERGUSON, an Irishman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, and short hair; had on, when he went away, a cloth coloured great coat, a scarlet close bodied ditto, green waistcoat, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, and old shoes, with odd buckles. He rid away a small sorrel Mare, with a star in her forehead, about 6 years old, a new full welted saddle, with hogskin seat, an old bridle, with new throat-latch. He is guilty of stealing sundry articles of cloathing from Negroes, and other acts of felony. It is expected all persons will exert themselves in apprehending such a notorious villain.

SAMUEL & BENJAMIN BAYARD,
¶ ALEXANDER M'MEEN.

To be sold by public Sale, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday, the tenth of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Fifth-street, near the corner of Race street, containing on Fifth-street 28 feet, and 80 feet deep to a ten feet alley, on which are erected four frame tenements, two stories high, with good garrets and cellars to each. The buildings are 28 feet front, extending 30 feet to said alley. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD,

A Wooden House, with two floors, 13 feet in breadth, and 21 feet in length. It stands at present in Front-street, above Poole's Bridge.---Also to be sold, a Pump for a Well. For particulars, enquire of JAMES ROBINS, at Bell's Book-store, next to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That I, Malachia Powell, of Lancaster county, State of Pennsylvania, have bought a certain tract of land from John Mellon, of Cumberland county, situated and joining his other land on Powell's creek, for which land I gave him three bonds, the first bond for 30 bushels of rye, dated December 1, 1780, the second for 110 bushels of grain, to be paid December 1, 1781, the third for 140 bushels, to be paid December 1, 1782; and as the aforesaid John Mellon refuses and will not give me peaceable possession of said premises, and free possession of said land and premises, I do hereby warn and discharge all persons from taking assignments of the said bonds, as I will not pay them, or any part of them, until I receive peaceable possession of the premises.

Feb. 3, 1781. † MALACHIA POWELL.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Saturday, the 17th instant, JOHN M'CLEAN, and stole the following things; a new light chintz gown, a white dimity petticoat, a striped muslin apron, a pair of light callicoe cuffs, a Damascus jacket with sleeves, an inside jacket, four check shirts, one white ditto, one white inside jacket, two pair of cotton stockings, a yard and quarter blue superfine broad cloth. The said John M'Clean is a lusty well set man, sandy complexion, smooth faced. Whoever takes up the said thief, or any of the said things, and brings them to MARGARET HALL, in Catharine street, between Front and Second-streets, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of them. ‡

Twenty Shillings Specie Reward

DESERTED from Berks county, Pennsylvania, A NEW RECRUIT, named BARNET ALLEVINE, a German lad, about 19 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, well built, a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, brown eyes; was re-inlisted for the quota of the county of Berks, on the 28th day of January. Whoever secures said deserter, and commits him to any goal, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward without fail. Given under my hand, at *Reading*, this 12th day of February, 1781.

VALENTINE ECKERT,
Lieut. of the county of Berks.

N. B. It is supposed that the said deserter went to Philadelphia. ‡

BY Virtue of a Warrant, under the Hand and Seal of Thomas Levis, Esq; Sub-Lieutenant for the county of Chester, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-House in Chester, Two Messuages or Tenements, and Two Lots of Land thereunto belonging, situate in the Borough of Chester, each lot containing 40 feet front on Bridge-street, and 120 feet back; bounded by the said street, and by lands of Thomas Shaples, James Sparks, and others; subject to a mortgage on part of the premises; being taken and seized for fines due under the Militia Law of this State by Elias Vernon, and seized as his property, and to be sold on the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, by

¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, February 13, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given to the present Proprietors of the real estate, formerly belonging to CURTIS LEWIS, in Chester county, That a Meeting of the Company is appointed on THURSDAY, the eighth day of MARCH next, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of *George Graham*, on the premises, where it is expected all those who are interested in said estate will attend, either personally or by representation, as matters of the utmost consequence to the Company will then come under consideration. As several meetings have been hitherto proposed without effect, all persons concerned are requested to observe, that those who may meet pursuant to this notice, will consider themselves fully authorized to enter into any measures respecting the same, that they may judge proper.

By Order of the Trustees,

Feb. 5, 1781. † JOHN BEATON, Clerk.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February instant, at six o'clock in the evening,

TWO valuable pieces of LAND, situate in Passyunk township, lying on each side of the road leading to the Province-Island, about four miles from the city. They contain together 11 acres and 154 perches, and both inclosed with good new cedar post and rail fences. One piece of 6 acres and 140 perches, is exceeding rich up land, having been highly manured a few years ago. There is an excellent gate to it, and the ruins of a large barn and a pump on it. The other piece, of 5 acres and 14 perches, is all good meadow, except about half an acre adjoining the road, which is up-land, but very good. The meadow ground may be made excellent by having a drain cut through it, which may be done at a small expence. A Plan of the premises to be seen at the Coffee-House.

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